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7. To obey in military actions.  
 8. To be sufficient to.  
 If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*  
 9. To be of use to; to assist.  
 When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*  
 10. To promote.  
 He consider'd every creature  
 Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*  
 11. To comply with.  
 They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*  
 12. To satisfy; to content.  
 As the former empty plea *served* the foolish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*  
 Nothing would *serve* them then but riding. *L'Estrange.*  
 One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,  
 And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*  
 13. To stand instead of any thing to one.  
 The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy,  
 And in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*  
 14. [*Se servirde*, French.] To *SERVE* himself of. To make use of. A mere Gallicism.  
 A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve* himself of the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations.  
 They would *serve* themselves of this form. *Digby on the Soul.*  
 I will *serve* myself of this concession. *Chillingworth.*  
 It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends of those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve* themselves of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden's Dufren.*  
 15. To require; as, he *served* me ungratefully.  
 16. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being.  
 Matters hid leave to God, him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*  
 17. To *SERVE* a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.  
 To *SERVE* v. n.  
 1. To be a servant, or slave.  
 Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hof.*  
 We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Gen. xx. 27.*  
 2. To be in subjection.  
 Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *J. xliii. 24.*  
 3. To attend; to wait.  
 Martha was cumbered about much *servings*, and said, Lord, do'st thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? *Luke x. 40.*  
 4. To act in war.  
 Both more or less have given him the revolt;  
 And none *serve* with but constrained things,  
 Whose hearts are absent too. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 5. To produce the end desired.  
 The look bewrayed, that as she used these ornaments, not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*  
 6. To be sufficient for a purpose.  
 Take it, she said; and when your needs require,  
 This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*  
 7. To suit; to be convenient.  
 We have the summary of all our griefs,  
 When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
 Yet time *serves*, wherein you may redeem  
 Your banish'd honours. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
 As occasion *serves*, this noble queen  
 And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
 Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,  
 And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,  
 To be perus'd by you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 8. To conduce; to be of use.  
 Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*.  
 Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serves* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*  
 Priests *serve* unto the example and shadow of heavenly things. *Hebr. viii. 5.*  
 Who lessens thee, against his purpose *serves*.  
 To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*  
 Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation

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- of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather encreases than lessens its vent.  
 First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Hold.*  
 Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects.  
 9. To officiate or minister.  
 SE'RVICE. n. f. [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]  
 1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.  
 The banish'd Kent, who in disguise  
 Follow'd his king, and did him *service*  
 Improper for a slave. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
 2. Attendance of a servant.  
 Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most:  
 A most unnatural and faithless *service*. *Shaksp.*  
 3. Place; office of a servant.  
 I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service*.  
 By oppressing and betraying me,  
 Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*. *Shaksp.*  
 These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men;  
 very rogues, now they be out of *service*. *Shaksp.*  
 A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*  
 4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.  
 That *service* is not *service*, so being done,  
 But being so allow'd. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master King Charles. *Dryden.*  
 5. Attendance on any superior.  
 Madam, I entreat true peace of you,  
 Which I will purchase with my dutious *service*. *Shaksp.*  
 Riches gotten by *service*, tho' it be of the best rise, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*  
 6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.  
 I am a woman, lacking wit,  
 To make a seemly answer to such persons,  
 Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
 7. Obedience; submission.  
 Thou nature, art my Goddes; to thy law  
 My *services* are bound. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
 God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable Terms. *Tillotson's Sermon.*  
 8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.  
 Altho' they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* referred to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies's State of Ireland.*  
 9. Actual duty; office.  
 The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Roger.*  
 10. Employment; business.  
 If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for public *service*. *Swift.*  
 11. Military duty.  
 When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*  
 At the parliament at Oxford his youth and want of experience in sea *service* had somewhat been shrewdly touch'd, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet let open. *Wotton's Buckingham.*  
 12. A military achievement.  
 Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 13. Purpose; use.  
 All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour, some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*  
 14. Useful office; advantage.  
 The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*  
 The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*  
 Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope.*  
 15. Favour.  
 To thee a woman's *services* are due,  
 My fool usurps my body. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
 16. Publick office of devotion.  
 According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, no sermon, no *service*.  
 If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect

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- was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*  
 I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite jumble out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service*-book were. *K. Charles.*  
 The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*  
 18. Course; order of dishes.  
 Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*  
 19. A tree and fruit. [*serbus*, Latin.]  
 The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*  
 October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*  
 SE'RVICABLE. adj. [*se-vissable*, old French, from *service*.]  
 1. Active; diligent; officious.  
 He was sent to the King's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *servicable* diligence in discovering to great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*  
 I know thee well, a *servicable* villain;  
 As dutious to the vices of thy mistress  
 As badness could desire. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
 2. Useful; beneficial.  
 Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *servicable*; governors the apter to rule with confidence; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willing to obey. *Hooker.*  
 So your father charg'd me at our parting,  
 Be *servicable* to my son. *Shaksp.*  
 His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *servicable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*  
 A book to justify the revolution, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *servicable* treatise could have been published then. *Swift.*  
 SE'RVICABLENESS. n. f. [from *servicable*.]  
 1. Officiousness; activity.  
 He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *servicableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*  
 2. Usefulness; beneficialness.  
 All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its *servicableness* or *dis-servicableness* to some end. *Norris.*  
 SE'RVILE. adj. [*servil*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]  
 1. Slavish; dependant; mean.  
 Fight and die, is death destroying death:  
 Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath. *Shaksp.*  
 From imposition of strict laws to free  
 Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear  
 To filial. *Milton.*  
 Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land,  
 Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*  
 2. Fawning; cringing.  
 The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greater, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.  
 She must bend the *servile* knee,  
 And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*  
 SE'RVILELY. adv. [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly.  
 T' each-changing news, they chang'd affections bring,  
 And *servilely* from fate expect a King. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*  
 He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wifest. *Swift.*  
 SE'RVILENESS. } n. f. [from *servile*.]  
 SE'RVILITY. }  
 1. Slavishness; involuntary obedience.  
 What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
 2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.  
 The angels and demons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*  
 3. Slavery, the condition of a slave.  
 To be a queen in bondage, is more vile  
 Than is a slave in base *servility*;  
 For princes should be free. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 SE'RVING-MAN. n. f. [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant.  
 Your niece did more favours to the duke's *servicing-man*, than ever she bestowed on me. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

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- Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice;  
 And all the waiters in a trice  
 His summons did obey;  
 Each *servicing-man*, with dish in hand,  
 March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,  
 Presented and away. *Suckling.*  
 With Dennis you did ne'er combine,  
 Not you, to steal your master's wine;  
 Except a bottle now and then,  
 To welcome brother *servicing-man*. *Swift.*  
 SE'RVITOR. n. f. [*serviteur*, French.]  
 1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.  
 This workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta; and Ceres. *Hooker.*  
 Your trusty and most valiant *servitor*,  
 With his free duty recommends you thus. *Shaksp.*  
 Thus are poor *servitors*,  
 When others sleep upon their quiet beds,  
 Constrain'd to watch in darknells, rain and cold. *Shaksp.*  
 Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*  
 Fearful commenting  
 Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;  
 Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary. *Shaksp.*  
 My noble queen, let former grudges pass,  
 And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 2. One of the lowest order in the university.  
 His learning is much of a vice with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*  
 SE'RVITUDE. n. f. [*servitude*, French; *servitus*, Latin.]  
 1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.  
 Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath fram'd for the state of *servitude*, saying, they have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*  
 You would have sold your king to slaughter,  
 His princes and his peers to *servitude*,  
 His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleas'd at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South Sermons.*  
 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name  
 Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,  
 Or nature: God and nature bid the same,  
 When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*  
 2. Servants collectively.  
 After him a cum'brous train  
 Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*  
 SE'RVUM. n. f. [Latin.]  
 1. The thin and watry part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk from the cream.  
 2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.  
 Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbutnot.*  
 SESQUIALTER. } adj. [*sesquialtere*, Fr. *sesquialter*, Lat.]  
 SESQUIALTERAL. }  
 In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dia.*  
 In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times is in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Chyene.*  
 As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*  
 SE'SQUIPLICATE. adj. [In mathematics.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.  
 The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Chyene's Phil. Prin.*  
 SE'SQUIPEDAL. } adj. [*sesquipedalis*, Latin.] Containing  
 SE'SQUIPEDALIAN. } a foot and a half.  
 As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addis. Guard.*  
 Half thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmy? *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
 SE'SQUITE'RTIAN. [In mathematics.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dia.*  
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